

STATINTL

A NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA FILM

Inactive

This film does not require processing.

Prints, either black and white or color, can be made from this film immediately after exposure in the camera.

The emulsion can be made sensitive to light of any wave length, such as ultra violet, infra-red, X-ray, etc.

It can be coated onto any base, film, glass, paper or cardboard. The base need not be transparent as no light is used in making prints from this material.

The image may be erased and the film reused indefinitely.

It is not affected by radiation in any form with the exception of the visible section of the spectrum.

The effective film speed is equal to that of conventional silver emulsions.

Resolving power has not been determined, but because of the lack of grain, the resolving power should be superior to conventional silver emulsions.

It is believed that the light energy stored by this material can be read off and electronically transmitted, making possible the transmission of pictures from unmanned rockets or satellites.

It should be useful in memory storing and image recording computers.

STATINTL

May 1960
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DECLASS REVIEW by NIMA/DOD

STATINTL



VEL 217
active

By the rearrangement of the electron structure of certain elements a completely new approach to the field of image recording is now possible.

A Mixture of this material can be coated on anything from photographic film base to cardboard, and exposed in the camera to record an image just as one can with the present day silver dominated film; but with many advantages not present in the silver film, such as:

This material does not require processing to transfer image to print material.

The transfer can be effected immediately.

This material is not affected by radiation in any form with exception of the visible section of the spectrum.

The image can be erased as you can erase a magnetic tape and can be reused indefinitely.

The material will give either a black and white or full color image according to the type of print material used to pick up the image.

The effect this material has upon the amateur photographer is startling in as much as his roll of film, with reasonable care, would last him for many years. The material's ability to produce color prints without high cost color film should make the tread to color photography more prevalent than has been seen in the past. The photographer now would not find it necessary from

the economical standpoint to shoot his whole roll of film before having prints made.

This material makes it possible to take pictures in unmanned rockets and satellites with no processing involved, and the material's self-contained energy would send the image back to earth. This material would be used in memory storing and image recording computers.

The material has definite place in office duplicating equipment.

Where a development such as this will lead beyond the photographic field is hard to ascertain. At this time it is known that small amounts of this material are able to extract energy from light and store it for a certain length of time; to what extent this energy could be amplified is not yet known, but it is possible that it could result in a new field of cheap energy to be utilized by mankind.

It is already known that the material could possibly be used in building self-illuminated panels.